



GOLFING AT ST ANDREWS.

THE SILVER CLUB is to be played for over the Links of St Andrews, on Wednesday the 6th day of October next.

MEMEL TIMBER.

A Well-chosen Cargo of MEMEL LOGS, just imported, and to be sold by William Grinly, Timber-Buys, Leith.

AS many of the Subscribers to the late Mr Walker's Sermons have not yet paid for their Copies, it is entreated that they will be so good as to order payment to Mr Robert Walker, at Mr John Frazer's writer to the signet, Miln's Court, Edinburgh, where discharges will be granted.

Forth and Clyde Navigation.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general Meeting of the Company of Proprietors of the said navigation, is to be held in the Parliament-house here, on the 1st Tuesday in November next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; for the purpose of fixing and ascertaining the tolls to be levied upon all or any sort of goods passing upon the whole or any part of the said navigation, under the powers given to the said Company, by an act passed in the last Session of Parliament.

HAT-TAX.

STAMP-OFFICE, EDINBURGH, SEPTEMBER 23, 1784. WHEREAS the NEW STAMP DUTIES upon HATS, commenced on the 25th of October next, when the under-mentioned rates are to be paid:

For every Licence to sell Hats by retail within Scotland,	FIVE SHILLINGS.
For every Hat not exceeding the value of Four shillings,	THREE PENCE.
For ditto above Four Shillings, and not exceeding Seven,	SIX PENCE.
For ditto above Seven Shillings, and not exceeding Twelve,	ONE SHILLING.
For ditto above Twelve Shillings,	TWO SHILLINGS.
Persons selling Hats by retail, without being duly licensed, forfeit for every offence, a penalty of	FIFTY POUNDS.
Every licensed retailer, selling Hats without having the words, "Dealer in Hats by Retail," painted or written over the door of his shop or warehouse, forfeits for each Hat so sold,	FORTY SHILLINGS.
A Stamp Ticket denoting the particular rate of the duty to be paid on each Hat, is to be affixed to the lining in the inside of the crown thereof: And every person (except licensed retailers dealing with each other), who shall sell, buy, or exchange, any Hat without having such Stamp Ticket affixed as aforesaid, forfeits for every Hat so sold, bought, or exchanged,	TEN POUNDS.

In pursuance of the above act, notice is hereby given, that all persons residing in the county of Edinburgh, who are required to take out the said Licences, and to provide themselves with Stamp Tickets for denoting the duties on the said Hats respectively, may apply for the same at this office.

And all dealers in Hats in other parts of Scotland, may apply to the respective Distributors of Stamps in the different counties, who are authorized for the like purposes.

ALEX. MENZIES, Collector, North Britain.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM GRISME, late tenant in Chesterbank, are desired to meet within the house of Joseph Lyle innkeeper in Eyemouth, upon Friday the 1st day of October next, when the Trustee will lay a state of the funds before them; and they are to take the same into consideration, the claims of some of the creditors, and other matters of importance.

And, all the creditors who have not already done it, are desired to depose upon the verity of their debts, and lodge the same with Alexander Christie junior, writer in Dunfermline, the trustee, betwixt the 1st day of October next; with certification, that such as do not will be cut out of the dividend of the funds in the trustee's hands, which is to take place immediately thereafter.

Not to be repeated.

FARM NEAR INVERNESS.

TO BE LET on lease, for such number of years as may be agreeable to the tenant, and entered upon at the term of Whit Sunday next.

THE LANDS OF KINMYLIES, in the parish and county of Inverness, consisting of 502 acres of arable land, and several hundred acres of well-grown planting. One half of the arable land is inclosed and subdivided, and the proprietor will inclose and subdivide the other half, or make a proper allowance to the tackman for doing it.

These lands have a fine southern exposure, and come close to the well-furnished town of Inverness. The whole of them lies within a mile of the town, which makes the carriage of dung and other manure very easy to the tackman; and as the planting is well grown, and forms a ring round the farm, it not only affords considerable shelter, but will enable the tackman to winter a number of cattle. There is a convenient farm house, and offices answerable.

Proposals for a lease may be given in to Major Frazer of Balladrum, or to Alexander Baillie, Esq. of Dochfour, near Inverness; or to Lachlan Duff writer to the signet in Edinburgh; or to Mr Robert Webster at Inverness, near Dundee; and every offer will be kept secret that is not accepted of.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR, In all the writings of the ancients, there is not a sentiment more deservedly celebrated than that of Horace,

"Justum et tenacem propositi virum."

which a modern philosopher thus translates:

- "The man, in conscious virtue hold,
- "Who dares his honest purpose hold,
- "Unshaken hears the crowd's tumultuous cries,
- "And the impetuous tyrant's angry brow defies.
- "Let the loud winds that rule the seas
- "Tempestuous, their wild horrors raise;
- "Let Jove's dread arm, with thunders, rend the spheres—
- "Beneath the calm of worlds undaunted he appears."

When Cornelius de Witt was accused of a design to murder the Prince of Orange, and put to the rack, he had recourse for consolation to the pleasing reflection of conscious innocence and integrity; and, amid his tortures, he coolly repeated from Horace,

"Justum et tenacem propositi virum."

At an early age I borrowed my motto from this virtuous sentiment, which will be held in admiration while the world and truth endure.

Philosophers have written volumes upon the unerring physical laws by which the universe is preserved, through the wisdom of the Omnipotent Creator of all things. Both philosophers and divines have given to the world various thoughts and elaborate essays upon the nature of truth and morality, in which there is much disagreement. Doctor Beattie has written an essay upon the immutability of Truth, which, at present, the want of leisure will not permit me to look into. The Doctor could not possibly have chosen a word so fully adapted to his subject as the term of *immutability*.

That TRUTH is, by the Supreme Ruler and Governor of the universe, subjected to variable laws, is abundantly manifest. Man, with respect to influence in changing the operation of these laws, is altogether impotent. In some minute matters he may attempt to break a small link, but his feeble efforts can have no effect in altering the real nature of things. Such efforts Divine Providence will detect.

A man may burn a tree: this does not vary the natural and general vegetation of the country; other trees are not thereby affected; and the same tree may be re-produced from its own seed or roots; but the violence done to that tree is detected by nature, which refuses to go on in the injured trunk, and is exposed by a change in its appearance.

To this may be compared the nice mechanism of a watch. When the machine is entire, it performs its regular and fixed motions; but if a naughty boy should introduce an extraneous pin, or wedge, interfering with its operations, the watch would detect the mischief, by standing still.

Precisely similar is the nature of the immutable and unerring laws and operations of truth. A lie may be told, a fact misrepresented, a complete tale invented, which may put a temporary and local stop to the operations of truth; in this case the lie, however, remains a lie, and the tale a tale; but the fact still remains a fact; the truth is truth still; and the immutable nature of truth, upon investigation, will detect the falsehood.

If truth is employed, with industrious inquiry a falsehood must be detected. Like the burnt trunk of the tree, and the watch with an interjected supernumerary wedge, it will detect and expose itself. The tree, when examined, appears to be burnt; the watch, when opened, shows the wedge; and the falsehood, when examined, appears naked and exposed, unsupported by the beautiful garb of truth.

No series of falsehoods can support a single falsehood if truth is fully employed in the detecting it. Every one jars with another, and the whole with truth. A single injured tree may escape unnoticed; but if a wood or forest be destroyed it will be observed. A watch may remain inert, without being noticed for some time; but if the artist examines it, he will discover how it has been injured. And, in like manner, a falsehood, if industriously traced by the unerring standard of truth, will be found to be a falsehood. It makes no difference in the real and essential nature of things, whether the person who told the lie, or did the mischief, be discovered; for still the tree was burnt, the wedge was interjected, and the falsehood had taken place.

It is wisely ordered, however, that guilt is generally detected. Man is endowed with reason and truth, and those powers and faculties which enable him to act the part assigned him in this world by his Creator. He is endowed with a moral faculty, assisted by religion; and if any man commits an offence by word or deed, he is restrained, punished, and condemned. When offenders elude the observation of their neighbours, it often happens that their own guilty consciences confound and detect them.

Adherence to truth is one of the most acceptable services which can be rendered to God. The exercise of it, in detecting injurious falsehoods, and protecting innocence, is a duty incumbent on all men, in a religious and moral view.

Many, from want of due consideration, are led to place all their religion and hopes of salvation in Faith, and to view morality and good works with unchristian indifference; which is an inlet to much vice. It is to be regretted, that the bulk of mankind are too great strangers to morality, and very ignorant of the Divine Nature, as well as addicted to the violation of Truth, which is an emanation from the Almighty. What virtuous and religious exercise would it be to be continually employed in doing good, and promoting justice by truth; instead of doing ill offices, and fabricating or retailing malicious falsehoods! What high and exquisite conscious pleasure and happiness would arise to man, from the constant exercise of truth, and charity, and benevolence, compared to the stings of remorse, which must proceed from the exercise of falsehood and malice.

These reflections very naturally arose in my mind from a recent incident. Your giving them a place in your paper will serve a good end, if they have the effect in a religious, moral, or philosophical view, to promote the important study and practice of

TRUTH.

Kilmarnock, Sept. 19. 1784.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your paper of Monday last, a few lines signed I. D. though I scarcely know to what they allude, yet I perceive they are levelled against Scottish Poetry in general. Your inferring what follows will highly oblige

A LOVER OF SCOTTISH POETRY.

WHAT de'il na randy, spairfu' hath,
Prims up his mou' to gab fae gath,
There's little gumption in his path,
(Mist'ear'd for bell)
To huddle up fae muckle trash,
In sic a lybell
Ye fith-wife, foul-mou'd, warf o' men,
How durst ye lift your pithless pen
To judge o' taik ye dinna ken,
Altho' ye see'd it?
For I cou'd lay fifteen to ten
Ye canna read it.

O' impudence ye hae a flock,
Against braid Scots your pen ye yoke;
The wale o' phily taik ye mock,
Vile footy chaff!
Some gamthach, four, outlandish gawk,
Sib to the de'il.
When eild and pain the strength has broken,
And aye grows wafel'd like a dooken,
The de'il a taik that e'er was spoken,
Sic ease can gie,
(Oh, wae's my heart) ane's grief wad broken,
Tho' like to die.

But ablios ye're like mony mae,
A twa fac'd friend and bosom fae,
Wha' gainst their kinty muckle say,
Her fame to kill,
And spout out a' the wit they hae,
Wi' little skill.
Ye're either some proud heigh-bow spark,
Or some big gabbin' parish clerk,
Right proud to shaw that ye can bark,
And mak' a faul;
But ye hae widely mis'd your mark,
To yoke wi' us.

Tho' ye in stunkard verse wad see,
Your gutcher, lad, whae'er ye be,
Cou'd maybe crack as braid as me,
And think sae shame;
Has done the same.

Gae beg our pardon, Sir, in halle,
Or, faith, we'll ca' up Allan's ghaist,
And thro' the world we'll hae ye chas't
Frae town to town;
Come furth, Scots Bards, in harness cas'd,
To pu' him doon.

Sept. 22. 1784.

W. B.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR, In your paper of Monday last, I perceive a few scornful lines from one who signs himself I. D. who is pleased to give our ancient and modern Scottish Bards the honourable appellation of Bears! In what respects they are so, I cannot say; but it appears to me that your correspondent has much more of the bear-like disposition than any of them. I hope you will be so good as insert what follows, and oblige your's, &c.

To Mr I. D.

"If not ambition, then 'tis spite
Which makes this puny insect write."

RAMSES.

WHENCE your presumptive, self-important pride,
Upon the taste of thousands to decide?
The sure mark of merit that can be,
Is when it is attack'd by bears like thee.
Whae'er your scandal's for, they need not dread,
It all retorts again on your own head.
Thou from fam'd Ramsay, crown'd with lasting bays,
And Ferguson, wou'dst fain with-hold due praise;
But, when thy scribbling shall be heard no more,
Their lines will shine bright as the sterling ore:
Not they alone, but Kings, in former days,
Did not disdain to write in home-spun lays;
And good old Scots has been admir'd by fages,
Has stood, and I hope yet will stand for ages.
In Hudibras verse you wish to shine;
Yet, ah! poor dabbler! can't make out good line.
True satire does not lie in low abuse
Pour'd forth like fish-wives rant, or gabbling goose.
When for a few unmeaning lines you strain,
You only show your barrenness of brain:
You'll for a judge of poetry ne'er pass,
For your harsh brag proclaims you are an ass;
For writing such "wile trash" there's no defence,
Devoid of humour, wit, and common sense:
Then never more presume to list your quill:
Your lines are damn'd by all of tale and skill.
I know thee well, thou't of that grov'ling tribe
Whom I, full well, with ease could here describe:
Such major poets are upon the rack
To blast the fame of "winners" they'll ne'er match;
But here I'll stop,—for, troth, I hold you cheaper,
Than on you to waste more of ink and paper.

W. R.

LANDS IN ANNANDALE.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within the King's Arms Tavern, Dumfries, on Wednesday the 27th day of October next, betwixt the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon.

ALL and WHOLE the LANDS of HOTTS, betwixt the Waters, Fochton, and Whiteless, with the pertinents, lying in the parish of Middlebie, Stewartry of Annandale, and Sheriffdom of Dumfries.

The present yearly rent of these lands is 148 l. 2 s. 3 d.; and in two years it rises to 153 l. 2 s. 3 d. Sterling. The tenants pay all public and other burdens, except the stipend, which is 3 l. 4 s. 7 d. yearly. The tacks are all nearly expired: and when the lands are let again, they will give considerable rises of rent.

The Mansion-house and Garden, with about twenty acres of land, are presently out of lease. The lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling feu duty.

The proprietors have a complete right to the teinds. The above estate consists of about 450 acres, mostly arable, and capable of great improvement, from its proximity to lime, having a servitude for limestone on the adjoining lands of Nether Albie, and lying within a mile of the lime quarries of Blackrigg, and having plenty of peat for burning lime and fuel.

There is a large quantity of valuable old timber on the lands of Betwixt the waters, which will be sold either separately or with the premises, as purchasers may incline.

The Mansion-house is pleasantly situated, with good offices, kitchen-garden, and orchard, and the farm-houses upon the lands are mostly new and in good order.

They lie about two miles distant from the great turnpike-road leading from Carlisle by Moffat to Glasgow and Edinburgh, within a mile of the turnpike-road from Annan to Langholm, six miles from the sea port of Annan, and four from the market-town of Ecclefechan.

The articles of roup and progress of writs (which is perfectly clear) with the searches of incumbrances, rental, &c. are in the hands of Alexander Young writer in Edinburgh; the tacks and plans of the estate are lodged with Mr George Richardson at Perth, who will show the lands, and copies of the articles and rental with James Graham writer in Dumfries; to any of whom persons wanting further information may apply.



From the London Papers, Sept. 23.
Naples, Aug. 24. All our letters from the neighbouring country, and especially from the South and West coasts, give the most deplorable accounts of the effects of the hurricane which happened in the night between the 9th and 10th of this month. The hail stones were of a prodigious size, some of them weighing eleven ounces. All the windows exposed to the west were broke; they count 1500 in the palace only.—This part of the damage is estimated at 10,000 ducats. The vines and other fruits are all destroyed.

Paris, Sept. 19. The grand aerostatic experiment of Mess. the brothers Robert will take place this day (Sunday) precisely at eleven o'clock, in the Royal Garden of the Tuilleries. Tickets will be delivered till ten o'clock.—*Journal de Paris.*

L O N D O N.

Yesterday noon, pursuant to advertisement, and according to the terms of the Company's charter for holding four courts annually, a quarterly general court was held at the East-India House, in Leadenhall-street. The chair being taken about twelve o'clock, the clerk read at the table the minutes of the last general court, and then the account (containing a brief statement of the Company's affairs) from Midsummer last, which being finished, the Chairman got up, and declared the present to be a quarterly general court. There were six directors present, and a few proprietors only; and as there was no other business before the court, they adjourned *sine die*, after sitting only an hour, for the purpose of reading over the accounts, &c. according to law. On account of the quarterly general court being held, the sale was postponed.

It is said that Mr Pitt will call the Parliament together in November, unless the price of tea should fall to that level which he had in view when he brought in his commutation bill. He feels that his popularity must be destroyed, if, under the idea of a commutation, the people should be obliged to pay a heavy window-tax; and still continue to purchase their tea at as high a price as before the new window-tax was laid on. It would, indeed, be a crying grievance, if the public should be obliged to pay 1,200,000 l. as duty on tea, of which only 600,000 l. would be to go into the Treasury. The other 600,000 l. would be an enormous premium or douceur given for nothing to the East-India Company, or to the dealers in tea. In this business, unless a change speedily takes place in the conduct of the buyers of tea, there will be an absolute necessity for the interference of the legislature.

This morning advice was received at the East-India-house, that the Warren Hastings and Walpole East-Indiamen, from Coast and Bay, were safe arrived in the Downs, and had sailed for the River with the India pilots.

This morning some dispatches were received from Halifax, which were brought over in the Britannia armed-transport: They contain an account of a great many ships from Quebec, New-York, Newfoundland, &c. being safe arrived there; that trade was very brisk, and every thing was quiet.

Yesterday, his Excellency the Sardinian Ambassador was at Court at St James's, and notified to the King the arrival of a new appointed Ambassador from the Court of Lisbon.

Yesterday, Lord and Lady Hopetoun, and the Honourable Miss Hope, were at the drawing-room at St James's, for the first time since their arrival from the German Spa.

On Monday night the new Portuguese Ambassador arrived at the hotel in the Adelphi.

Yesterday, Mr Lunardi, accompanied by Sir James Wright was at the drawing-room at St James's, and introduced to the nobility, by whom he was complimented on his safe return from his aerial tour.

His Excellency Prince Caramanico yesterday honoured Mr Lunardi with some elegant presents, as a proof of the approbation of his conduct, and as a testimony of his respect; amongst which was an elegant gold repeater.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales no sooner entered the drawing room yesterday, than he addressed himself to Mr Lunardi, with great affability and good humour. "O, Mr Lunardi (said he), I am happy to see you alive!"—His Highness continued in conversation with him for some time.

Yesterday, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned from the levee at St James's Palace to Carleton house, where he dined in private; and in the afternoon set out with a small retinue for Maidenhead, to be present at the races.

The balloon in Lord Foley's garden did not go up this day, according to expectation, as not being yet finished. Monday is now the time fixed for its launching. It is calculated that with the straw, &c. for supplying the rarefied air, the whole will amount to ten thousand weight.

Notwithstanding the assurances given to the Empress of Russia by the King of Sweden, of his pacific disposition towards Denmark, it is certain that rival armaments are carrying on with great briskness in the ports of Sweden. Such measures in time of peace are rather singular; and the more so, as the finances of his Swedish Majesty are not in a condition to admit of great disbursements; and, therefore, when efforts are made to equip squadrons in time of peace, by a state not overburthened with riches, one may well presume that war is likely to break out.

If Sweden should go to war, there is no doubt but, being the pensioner of France, she will take part with the latter; and, therefore, as Holland in that case will be an ally, the only powers against which the naval operations of Sweden can be directed are Denmark and Russia; and consequently the Baltic will be the scene of action: But Sweden, assisted even by the naval force of Holland, will not be a match for the Russians and Danes by sea, unless the French should send a squadron to the Baltic to co-operate with her. Here, perhaps, Great Britain may interpose, and insist, that if the French should fall into the Baltic with a naval force, it shall be in company with a British squadron of observation.

The Dutch navy has lately had an increase rapid almost beyond conception. In the engagement off the Dogger Bank, in the month of August 1781, they could muster only eight ships of the line, as the squadron for their home defence, even in that very great emergency. In the succeeding year they added fourteen ships of the line to their fleet; and before the peace was concluded they had strengthened their naval force with ten more two-deckers, making in the whole twenty-four additional ships of the line. The navy of Holland now consists of two ships of 76 guns, five of 74, four of 68, ten of 64, four of 60, and fourteen from 50 to 56 guns, which last are in the Dutch service always included under the head of vessels of the line: If to these we add four ships of 74 guns, three of 68, two of

64, three of 60, and four of 56 guns, now on the stocks building, the Dutch naval force at this time consists of the following ships: Two of 76 guns, nine of 74, seven of 68, twelve of 64, seven of 60, and eighteen from 50 to 56 guns; in all 55 ships of the line. The number of frigates is not so easily determined, though it is known they have upwards of thirty of various rates, from 24 to 40 guns, and they are now building some others. The Admiralty of Amsterdam is contributing largely to the advancement of the naval force of the confederate provinces.

According to letters from Ostend, two vessels were just ready to sail from that port to Antwerp, laden with goods: They are to enter the Scheldt at the west mouth of that river, between the island of Zealand and the main, bearing the Imperial flag: They are directed neither to salute, lower the flag, or pay any devours while they pass the Dutch settlements, but to pursue their way, unless obstructed by a superior force, it having been given in instruction to the masters of both vessels, that the Emperor reserves to himself the sole power of refusing any insults to his flag. By this means the question of the Dutch Sovereignty over the passage of the Scheldt will be determined. If they make no opposition, the point is necessarily given up; if, on the contrary, the vessels bearing the Austrian flag are obstructed, war commences immediately.

A private letter from Vienna says, that most of the Imperial regiments fit for actual service have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to take the field at 24 hours notice. Some thousands of workmen are employed day and night in getting ready the camp equipage; contracts have been made for an immense train of baggage waggons, and horses for the artillery; great stores of corn are laying up in every province on his Majesty's account, but particularly in the fertile countries of Galicia and Lubomira, which belonged lately to Poland. Field Marshals Lacy and Laudohn are every day closeted with the Emperor: Prince Kaunitz is not consulted on these occasions, because the consultations with the two Marshals are about military plans and expeditions. When the question is, whether peace shall be maintained, or war declared? then the old Prince always fills his station at the council-board, and no man's opinion has more weight with his Majesty. From the lengths the Emperor has already gone with respect to the Dutch, it is presumed Prince Kaunitz is for war!

According to letters from the Hague, there is a commotion among the governing powers at that place: The answer from the Commissioner at Brussels has thrown them into confusion. An extraordinary meeting of the States General had just been summoned by Mr Heider Aernst, who is the President for the time being. In the mean while memorials were sent to the Assemblies of the confederated provinces, advising them to assemble their militia, &c. and to take an immediate account of the levies which they can raise towards the protection of the United Provinces, if they should be suddenly attacked. The Admiralty of Amsterdam met on the 26th ult. and dispatched a memorial to Zealand, advising them to send four more men of war into the Scheldt, to guard the mouth of that river, and to oppose any force that may be sent to attempt a passage contrary to the consent of the States General. Other precautions are to be taken on the land side, it being expected that a rupture must speedily commence.

A great reduction of the army, it is said, will take place the next meeting of Parliament, and that a part of the militia, instead of one will be embodied four months in the year.

The bill that was brought into Parliament in Ireland, a little before the close of the last session, and which passed into a law, for checking the horrid practice of houghing the soldiers, is likely to turn out a very grievance to the city of Dublin, and to operate as an encouragement to houghing (though with a different intent) instead of preventing it. By this act, the parish in which a soldier is houghed is subject to an annuity of 20 l. payable to the soldier. Since the passing of the act, many soldiers have been found houghed in the streets in which no outcries were heard, or mob was seen, and many circumstances led to suspect that the men had maimed themselves, in hopes of getting at once their discharge from the army, and twenty pounds a year for life. This is not a mere conjecture; for, about a fortnight ago, a soldier on Dublin duty being found houghed, and suspicions arising that the deed had been done by himself, he was brought to a Court-martial, and tried, and the evidence appearing very strong against him, he confessed the fact, and was sentenced to receive 500 l. before he was discharged.

A letter from Dublin says, that it is now intended that the Congress shall not meet in the capital, but in the town of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon, which stands nearly in the centre of the kingdom. The letter adds, however, that it is not on account of its central situation that Athlone is to be preferred to Dublin, but on account of something that has transpired relative to the intention of Government: It has been rumoured, time will tell with what truth, that Government intend to prevent the sitting of the Congress, that if proclamations should prove ineffectual for that purpose, to call in the aid of the military: The numerous garrison of Dublin, reinforced as it is to be, would prove an over-match for the volunteers of the capital; and, therefore, it is, that a small country town is made choice of, where there are barracks only for a troop of horse: If Government should march regiments towards it, it will appear that it can be for no other purpose than that of breaking up the Congress, and in that case each county could march a sufficient body of men, for the protection of its delegates. Be these different reports true or false, certain it is, that the political horizon of Ireland is very clouded; and the prorogation of the Irish Parliament to the 2d of November is thought by many a measure of a very serious nature.

As a proof how indolent the Americans are to improve their internal navigation, the following plan is already pursuing on the Potomack river.—It is naturally navigable 200 miles to George-Town for shipping of 1000 tons. Above the town there are three falls that want removing to make it navigable 200 miles higher. General Washington, assisted by Mr Sayre, some years ago sheriff of London, is completing this navigation, without a single lock the whole distance.

A letter from Charlestown, South Carolina, dated June 12, says, "Our city, for this week past, has been in dreadful confusion and riot, owing to our legislature at their last sitting, permitting a number of those wretches (who, whilst with the British in our city, were our most cruel enemy and greatest tyrants) to return—men who were the principal means of the banishment of the Whigs; who thereby lost not only their fortunes, but what was dearer to them, their nearest friends and relations. To relate to you a particular account of this riot, I fear I shall not be able; but, on Thursday night last, about

eleven o'clock, one Jonah Collins, together with a number of others who had suffered by those people went to the house of one John Wagner, an enemy to our country, and not being able to find him, they acted rather imprudently; upon this the Intendant obliged Collins to give bail for a considerable amount for his appearance before the City Council the next day. Accordingly the day following he made his appearance, and was ordered to find bail for a considerable amount, or go to goal, the latter of which he rather accepted, and went to goal; but unluckily, the same evening, a large party assembled at Thomson's tavern, and paraded through the streets with a flag displayed, until they came between the market and Stock-houses, where they were attacked by an armed party, on which they were obliged to retire, one or two being wounded. The militia of the city was paraded, and every step taken to prevent any further riot."

The act lately passed for the further prevention of smuggling will, in a great measure, prove nugatory, from a series of blunders which may be traced almost through every section: When the smuggling bill was carried into the House of Commons, it was considered by the most competent judges one of the completest acts that ever was framed for the purpose; but, unfortunately, since it is gone through and amended by the Committee, it is altogether as ridiculous and absurd.

The clause also which directs all foreign spirits to be destroyed after condemnation, will operate exceedingly in favour of smuggling, by making a much greater consumption, and consequently a greater demand for the goods. Besides, the reward now given to the seizing officer is so inadequate and uncertain, that officers will be very regardless of the duty of their office or not.

The clause in the distillery act, which directs all foreign spirits to be destroyed after condemnation, was smuggled into the bill by the brandy-dealers, without the knowledge of the Boards of C—s or E—s, and was recommended more with an intention of a monopoly of the trade, than as a means of a prevention of smuggling; for, to people who are real judges of the matter, it will prove to have an opposite tendency.

Several of the officers of the out-ports have already thrown up their commissions, since they have come to a knowledge of this new act for destroying of seized spirits.

DUTIES on LINENS and COTTON STUFFS, &c.
From October 1, 1784, the following additional duties to commence on linens wholly made of hemp, flax, and stuffs made of cotton, or cotton and linen.

For all linens made of hemp or flax, printed, dyed, &c. in Great Britain (except those dyed throughout of one colour) three farthings per yard.

For cotton stuffs, and cotton linen mixed, dyed as aforesaid (not being linen gauzes, sprigged with cotton) under 3 s. per yard in value, 1 d. per yard; and for all such stuffs as aforesaid worth 3 s. per yard, or upwards, 2 d. per yard additional duties, to be subject to the additional imposts of 5 per cent. on the amount thereof.

On October 1784, the following duties or licences to be paid to his Majesty, viz.

Every bleacher or dyer of cotton stuffs, &c. 2 l. per annum.

From October 1, 1784, no person to bleach or dye any such stuffs without taking out a licence, under a penalty of 50 l. Licences to be renewed annually.

Persons in partnership need not take out more than one licence for one house.

Bleachers and dyers to leave notice at the next Excise Office of their names and places of abode, and of their utensils, before the first day of October, 1784, on penalty of 50 l.

Bleachers and dyers to make entry every six weeks.

Officers may, on request, enter the houses, &c. of bleachers and dyers, and take account of stock.

Persons obstructing officers to forfeit 200 l.

Bleachers who cut out the officer's mark to denote the measure, to forfeit 10 l.

No goods to be fraudulently concealed, on forfeiture of 50 l. and the goods.

Persons counterfeiting stamps to suffer death; and those who sell linens stamped by them, to forfeit 100 l. and stand in the pillory for two hours.

From October 1, 1784, an additional duty of one penny halfpenny per yard square, to be laid on the importation of stuffs, made of, or mixed with cotton, not printed, painted, &c. in foreign parts. Duty liable to the impost of five per cent. thereon.

Extract of a letter from Elbing, Sept. 4.

"The Arent del Prusse, a Greenland ship, is arrived here, after being blocked up in the ice 22 days: Besides three whales, she has brought home the blubber of 130 sea cows, which are said to produce more oil than that of the whales themselves: One of the Hamburgers has brought the produce of 90 of the same animals, by way of experiment."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Sept. 14.

"In consequence of the dispute between the Republic and the Emperor, which is very far from being adjusted, the States have agreed to augment their naval force with three ships of the line, and five others. Notice of which has just been sent to the several Admiralties that they may provide their quotas."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Sept. 20.

"Arrived the Phoenix revenue cutter, Lieut. Scott, from a cruise, and has brought in with her a smuggling cutter, fully laden with silks, muslins, tea, brandy, Geneva, &c. The smuggler mounts nine guns, all nine pounders, and eight swivels. Lieut. Scott fell in with her near Scilly, and fired several shots at her, to bring her to, which the cutter returned, and a smart engagement ensued, which lasted an hour. The cutter lost seven men, and had four wounded. Finding at last that she could not get off, she struck. The Phoenix had four men killed, and four wounded."

"Remain his Majesty's ships Camilla and Druid, with the Mutine and Barracouta sloops of war, and several West-Indiamen, bound for London."

PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 23.

Bank Stock shut.	India Stock, 125.
5 per cent. Stock, 88 a 1/2	3 per cent. Ann. shut.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut.	India Bonds paid, —
3 per cent. com. 55 1/2	Ditto unpaid, 2 a 3 prem.
3 per cent. red. shut.	Exchequer Bills, —
3 per cent. 1716, —	Navy Bills, —
Long Ann. 161 a 1/2	3 per cent. Scrip. 55 1/2 a 3.
Short Ann. 1778, 12 1/2	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Omnium, par
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 14 s. 6 d.
Ditto New Ann. 54 1/2 a 1/2	a 13 s. 6 d.
Ditto 1751, —	Light Long Ann. —

WIND AT DEAL, SEPT. 22. W. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 23.

This day, the whole town was kept in expectation of seeing a balloon ascending, on the principle of rarified air, under the management of a Mr Sheldon, a surgeon, from Lord Forth's garden, Portland-place. A cloudy atmosphere, that threatened rain, was the cause, or the pretext of the disappointment which ensued. Mr Sheldon, it is said, does not understand the principle on which his balloon was to ascend: but he has got some philosophical assistants, and he is desirous, *cirum solitare per ora*, on the strength of borrowed merit. He is a great newspaper puffer. It is not many months since a paragraph appeared in a morning paper, intimating, that he was to graph appeared in the justly celebrated Mr John Hunter in a be conjoined with the lectures on anatomy. This paragraph was generally supposed to be penned by Mr Sheldon himself. But it was published by Mr Hunter. Certainly Mr Sheldon can hardly be contradicted from accompanying any philosopher in an aerial excursion in an air balloon, than if he were blown to serial distance, like a great malefactor on the coast of Africa, from the mouth of a cannon. Although the expectation of his ascent was general, yet it sufficiently appears, that the public curiosity with regard to air balloons, is greatly blunted: for the adjoining streets was but small, when compared with that which thronged Moorfields, and the adjoining quarters, on the occasion of *Lanard's* balloon.

It is not thought by our philosophers here, that the air balloon is susceptible of such management, in an horizontal direction, as ever to serve any useful purpose.

We do not hear that your prudent men of Scotland descend much in balloons, although it is certain, that there is greater temptation to *emigrate* from north than from south Britain. The balloon ardour here is very great; and among other intended projects, a young man and woman, very ardent lovers, are to be sent up into the atmosphere, in order to try what sort of celestial beings may be engendered, in the first heavens, by the embraces of mortals.

Mr Sheldon endeavours to render his project popular, by circulating the proposition, that there has not yet been a balloon launched in England, but by the efforts of an Italian and a Scotchman: meaning *Signor Lanardi*, and Dr George Fordyce.

I am well assured of the truth of the following anecdote, which has not yet appeared in any of our newspapers. When *Lanard's* balloon was filling, T—y O—w, one of the P—s' companions, came up to him in the Artillery rooms, and told him that the balloon was likely to burst, and to blow them all up into the air. The P—s asked whether people of judgment thought so. O—w said it was the general report. Well! said the P—s, T—y, it is time for you to take care of yourself. This is a mark of good sense in the P—s.

The American credit daily declines. American bills are generally accounted as waste paper. It is currently reported, that all people of property are migrating from America.

By letters from New York it appears, that tea is again almost universally established throughout America; and that it was expected in consequence, very large orders would be transmitted to Great Britain for that article especially.

Congress is perhaps the only legislative body in the world that exists by public deception, fictitious reports and accounts of foreign transactions which respect the new States, are continually publishing under the sanction of Congress, which cannot be well contradicted till they arrive in Europe. Thus their accounts of the partiality shown their commerce by the French Court, is every way magnified, and most shamefully perverted.

Maryland and Virginia still support something like public credit, but at the northern States, especially that of Massachusetts, public and commercial faith has been so repeatedly frustrated, that not a shadow of confidence remains. Those who have trusted them with goods have been almost universally defrauded, and their debtors now tell them that they will pay them when they are able.

Married here, on Wednesday the 22d instant, Lieutenant Wemyss, of the late 76th regiment, to Miss Henrietta Sinclair of South Down.

On the 21st current, Mrs Macleod of Gejinas was safely delivered of a daughter at their house in Ross-shire.

We hear from Appleby, that oats fell 6s. and 6s. 6d. the load last market day; they are now selling at 15s. and 15s. 6d. the load, of seven Winchester and a half.

Last week a swindler, supposed to be a female, apparently 18 years of age, visited Durham, Darlington, Bishop Auckland, and the neighbouring towns, and made several, though ineffectual, attempts to pass off drafts on London, and procure money by that and other means. He in general assumed the name of Robinson, and called himself either a son or a nephew of Sir Geo. Robinson. At Bishop Auckland he personated the latter, and waited on the Bishop, introducing himself as such; but was, however, looked on with a very suspicious eye, and treated not altogether as he had expected. He then waited on a tradesman, and desired money for a 50l. draft, mentioning his being on a visit at the Castle. On the tradesman's desiring it to be indorsed by some one of the family, he fixed the hour when he should meet with him at one of the inns. The tradesman went, and found that he had absolutely forgot that trifling circumstance, but was desired to leave the money, and call any time afterwards; this request, however, it was thought more prudent to refuse. At Durham he went to the Bank with a draft, and on a mention of an indorsement, declared his total ignorance of business, but that he would take the trouble of sending back his servant to the Bishop's, and get him or some of the family to do it. This artfully affected indifference had not, however, success. He then waited on the Bishop's steward, and had the artifice to procure 5l. which was, from some immediate occurrences, presently demanded, and 4l. of it obtained. At Darlington, he introduced himself to a genteel family, as the friend of an absent brother, spent two days in the place in a familiar intercourse with them, and attempted, though ineffectually, to build some credit on it. He is very small and delicate, wears a white coat with black cape, and rides an old grey horse.

Friday last night, Major Belfield undertook to walk, for a considerable wage, five miles within the hour, on the turnpike road near Loughborough, which he performed with great ease in 55 minutes.

Same day, Mr Slater, for a considerable sum (himself riding

near 14 stone) trotted his bay poney, thirteen hands and a half high, from Spalding, twelve miles on the turnpike-road, which he performed with great ease in 55 minutes (being allowed an hour to do it in), and the same afternoon trotted the same poney back again, 13 miles in 54 minutes.

On Monday last a poney (eleven hands one inch high, carrying 5 stone) matched for 100 guineas to run from Norwich to Yarmouth and back again in four hours, which is 44 miles, performed it with considerable ease in three hours and 45 minutes, which was thought to be the greatest thing ever done by any horse of its weight.

The public may judge whether they are likely soon to get cheap Tea, by this circumstance, that on Friday, at the Custom-house sales at Leith, Black Tea was bought by the dealers at 6s. 6d. per lb. This does not look as if smuggling would be over.

So great a quantity of herrings have been taken last week, on the east coast, that they were selling at Dunbar for sixpence the hundred, or a penny the score.

A correspondent recommends it to the Magistrates, to make the following useful regulations, with regard to the embellishment of the city:—To remove the City Guard and Weigh-house, as obstructions which greatly tend to spoil one of the finest streets in Europe. The Luckenbooths ought also to be pulled down; this would be too expensive, but the above two could be removed without much expense. The number of streets, wynds and cloffs, in Edinburgh, and its environs, are now so numerous, that they are known with difficulty. Their names should be painted on a board affixed to the entrance of each. The cleanliness of the streets in the mornings, ought to be attended to. The Fish-market is now put in proper order, but the other markets would admit of much improvement in neatness and cleanliness.

Extract of a letter from Ayr, Sept. 24.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here upon Wednesday the 22d current, by the Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk, and the Court having proceeded to business, sentence of fugitation was pronounced against Alexander Cochran, tinker from the county of Down in Ireland, who was accused of murder, and who failed to appear, having made his escape from the Tolbooth of Wigton.

The same sentence was pronounced against Ann Crawford, daughter to James Crawford in Burnside, and late servant to Charlotte Linn, widow of Thomas Reid in Bigleyhill, who was accused of child murder, but escaped before she could be apprehended.

The Court met again at six in the evening, and proceeded to the trial of Andrew Porter and Margaret Baire, prisoners in the Tolbooth of Ayr, accused of stealing two webs of lawn from a bleaching green. They confessed their crime, and were sentenced to banishment to the plantations for fourteen years, and their service adjudged for five years.

Helen Ramsay, daughter of David Ramsay in Mickie Dunain, in the parish of Maybole, was accused of child murder. She petitioned for banishment forth of Scotland for life, and his Majesty's Advocate having no evidence to adduce of the actual murder, the libel resting entirely upon the presumptive evidence of the murder, established by the statute of King William, confined to the prayer of the petition, and she was accordingly banished from Scotland for life.

James Davidson, late master of the smack boat or vessel, called the Mary of Girvan, John Claucher, sailor at Ladyburn mill, Agnes Cochran, residenter there, John Carruthers, carter there, Andrew Hoar, sailor at Ladyburn, Anthony Shaw, sailor there, David Brackenridge in Curra, and Peter Thomson, sailor in Girvan, were accused of defrauding the officers of the Revenue, Peter Thomson having failed to appear, sentence of fugitation and outlawry was pronounced against him; and certain reasons having occurred, which induced his Majesty's Advocate to defer the diet *pro loco et tempore*, the pannels were committed to prison upon a new warrant, and thereafter liberated upon bail.

Yesterday the Court proceeded to the trial of William Andrew carrier at Troon, William Gibson, servant to Robert Allison in Corraith, Basil Blair, servant to James Allison in Corraith, and Robert Walker, servant to David Dunlop at Sculloch mill, all in the parish of Dunsinwald, accused of opposing and obstructing the officers of the revenue in the execution of their duty. The jury returned their verdict all in one voice finding it proven, that the officers of the revenue were opposed in the execution of their office, by the pannels refusing to stop, or go along with them, with their horses and carts: And the Lord Justice Clerk, in respect that the verdict neither found that the pannels were carrying smuggled goods, nor that any of the officers of the revenue made any attempt to seize the goods which the pannels were carrying—found that no judgment could pass upon the verdict; and therefore absolved the pannels, and dismissed them from the bar.

There being no other business to come before the Court, and this being the last day of the ayre, they are to proceed to Dumfries.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

ANSWER

To Mr W. B—n's complimentary Epistle, addressed to the Author of the Poem on AIT MEAL.

[See our paper of Wednesday last.]

As I'd farand, wylly, fleetin' loon,
As e'er was kend in ony town,
Whar' the world hae ye flowin'

Ye've far mair can'te to go' me down
Than Iae to crack.

I never thought, man, a' my days,
I wad be blaw'n wi' sic a phrase,
Aborn the heighst Highland braes,

Sae far your daff and wagle lays
Hae'ta'en their flight.

Your words sic bonny, auld, and plain,
Made me fu' blyth, and ungo fain;
Your verse in sic a loud bauld strain

That, troth, ye gait me dance my lane
Wi' perfect joy.

Ye gab fu' pithy, gash and snark,
At mornin', loon, ye hae the knack,
I maunna trow that it's a fact

Or, troth, it wad my needle crack,
And sing me daisies.

Sie bulkin up ye weel might spare,
Unkint it war to shaw your fear,
For, truly, meikle less might fair

I'm nae worth ha' the roosin' rare
Ye vainly g'.

But this, your verses are complete,
They need nae stits for want o' feet,
For a' your rhymes f' cooily meet,

In ilka lug they sound as sweet
As run-fur bell.

Gin ye ha'd on sic weel to sing,
A routh o' fame 'twill to ye bring;
The hae o' me ye cithly ding,

For ye can ilka chitry spring
Tune like auld Allan.

My benison light on ye still,
Lang may ye gab wi' meikle skill,
May ye ne'er want a pint and gill

But south-o' liquor hae a' at will
Thro' a' the year.

And mair attour, trust me I'm leal,
To wish ye ne'er want *Gude Ait Meal*;
May *Gude Braid Clath* protect ye weel

Me'er may ye look like star-craw chief,
Or tatter'd body.

The Printer o' this paper's free, Sir,
To tell ye whar to meet wi' me, Sir,
When your grey goat's worth I fall priss, Sir,

And troth I fall anither be, Sir,
Afore we part.

When ye hae aught to let me ken,
We'd ye be kind to lift your pen,
And now and t'an a scrape to len

Upo' this plan, Sir,
Ay as I cou'd I'd mak' some fen

I'm told by some that it's a crime
For me to fash my head wi' rhyme;
But, lad, gin I my belis can chime,

Ye's aften hear frae time to time
Frae

WILLY R—D.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Sept. 24.—John and Christian, Scotland, from Dundee, with bran, &c. Elizabeth, Turkoo, from Kincardine, with whistie. —25. Alexander and Mary, Miller, from Peterburgh, with goods; Friends, Robertson, from Dantick, with plank; Lovely Mary, Gardner, for Beaton, from London, with goods. —27. Cambus, Campbell, from Lynn, with grain, &c.; Newcastle, Topp, from Stockholm, with goods; John, Napier, from Glasgow, light; Nelly, Fullach, from Galloway, with coals; Spring, Dingwall, from Peterburgh, with goods; Providence, Jones, from Alloa, with coals, &c.; Janet, Wifeman, from Peterburgh, with goods; John and Thomas, Davidson, from Dantick, with wheat, &c.; Thomas, Grindlay, from London, with goods; Industry, Downie, from Alloa, with furniture; Mary Role, Bruce, from ditto, with coals, &c.; Nelly, Stupart, from Longannet, with flones; Prudence, Stupart, from Peterburgh, with grain, &c.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Sept. 23. 1784.

Wheat,	23 s. 6 d.	21 s. 6 d.	20 s. 0 d.
Barley,	20 s. 0 d.	19 s. 6 d.	18 s. 0 d.
Oats,	16 s. 6 d.	15 s. 0 d.	14 s. 0 d.
Pease,	17 s. 0 d.	—	—

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 22.

Per Quarter,	Beans, 29 s. a 32 s.
Wheat, 40 s. a 52 s.	Tick Beans, 25 s. a 26 s. 6d.
Barley, 20 s. a 26 s.	Tares, 28 s. a 34 s.
Rye 25 s. a 27 s.	New ditto, —
Oats, 18 s. a 24 s.	Per Sack,
Pale Malt, 38 s. a 41 s.	Fine Flour, 39 s. a 40 s.
Amber ditto, 40 s. a 42 s. 6 d.	Second sort, 36 s. a 37 s.
Pease, 29 s. a 32 s.	Third sort, 24 s. a 26 s.
Hog ditto, —	

BERGAMOT PEARS.

Just come to hand from England.

A Very fine Parcel of BERGAMOT PEARS, in baskets, selling at the Weigh-house, Leith, by WM KER and CO. Who have also ENGLISH APPLES of various kinds.

WANTED.

A Small, neat, commodious Dwelling-House, in the vicinity of this City, not nearer than five miles, nor more distant than fifteen, either furnished or unfurnished; with a stable, garden, kitchen, and coach-house, and two or three small parks adjoining.

Any person having such a Tenement to rent out, may hear of a tenant, by name lately addressing a line to S. A. at John Cameron's, Grass-market, Edinburgh.

Sept. 27. 1784.

SALE OF LANDS, MANSION-HOUSE, &c.

IN THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

To be SOLD, the MAINS OF MOLLANCE, with the Mansion-House, Offices, Garden and Policy, situated within twelve miles of Kirkcudbright, and sixteen miles of Dumfries, on the great military road from thence to Ireland; as also, as much of the adjoining Farms to the extent of 1000l. per annum, or more, as purchasers may incline.

The House is modern, being built about thirty years ago, large and commodious, and with a complete set of offices, is in the very best repair. The situation is fine, and commands very extensive prospects of the adjacent country, which is remarkably pleasant, and well cultivated. There is about 20 acres of wood in the policy, part of which is full grown, part lately planted, and all in a most thriving condition.

The fertility of these Lands is too well known to need description, and they are occupied by a set of as wealthy, industrious, and intelligent tenants as any in that country; but are still capable of great improvement, by means of shell marle, of which there is abundance within these lands, and in the neighbourhood. Coal and Lime are brought by water-carriage within four miles of the premises, where also the produce may be exported.

The Lands are all inclosed and subdivided, and the farm-buildings are all either lately built or in the best repair.

James Carter, overseer at Mollance, will show the premises. For further particulars, apply to James Stormonth writer in Edinburgh, or Robert Ramsay writer in Dumfries.



FOR NORTH CAROLINA, The good Brigantine JENNY.

Captain WILLIAM BELL,

is ready to take on board Goods at Port-Glasgow, and will sail the end of September. She will deliver Goods within Orcock bar, for Edington, New Burn, and Washington.

For freight or passage apply to James Fyfe, Port-Glasgow, Joseph Robertson merchant, Glasgow, or George Lind, No. 3. Bunker's Hill, Edinburgh.

The Jenny is not a year old, and has good accommodation for passengers.

ROUP ADJOURNED.

THE Roup and Sale of the House and Yard in Leith-rynd, Canongate, which belonged to James Ogilvie, advertised for the 23rd current, is POSTPONED to a future day, of which notice will be afterwards given by public advertisement.

SALE of LANDS in KIRKCUDBRIGHT, WITH TWO FREEHOLD QUALIFICATIONS. UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the George Inn, Dumfries, upon Wednesday the 6th October next, between the hours of one and two afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of BARMAGACHAN, lying within the parish of Borge and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, either together, or in the lots following, or in such other lots as shall be afterwards fixed:

Lot.	Knockmulloch, Talloon, Brydeloch, Burnyards, and Croft-foot,	RENT.	UPSET PRICE.
1.	Kirklandpark and Gullyside,	L. 60 4 0	L. 1460 0 0
2.	Tongue, and Coldcroft,	10 0 0	215 0 0
3.	Piperwalls, and Fulmerknows,	13 7 0	290 0 0
4.	Muirhead, Braehanny, and Whinnyhill,	11 0 0	245 0 0
5.	Moor Ellpark, Stonefauld, Germany, and Holm,	18 0 0	395 0 0
6.	Greenfles, Longyard, Howard, Broad-yard, Crofts, Little Parks, Ward at foot of Croft, Houses, Gardens and Planting,	37 74 0	1000 0 0
		98 15 0	2400 0 0
		L. 450 0 0	L. 6000 0 0

And, besides these rents, the tenants pay 15 hens, 24 chickens, besides services of men and horses at leading peats, coals, &c. which are proportioned among the different lots. If the lands are exposed in one lot, they will be set up at 5800 l.

These Lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Cess-books at 320 l. Scots, but give two freehold qualifications upon the old extent, one of which qualifications is proposed to be sold with lot first, the other with lot seventh. The estate consists of near 500 acres, of exceeding fine land, and has the means of improvement within itself, and a great part is already improved. There is a good Mansion-house on the premises, within lot seventh, with offices of all kinds, and a large Garden well stocked with fruit trees, and the farm-houses are very sufficient.

There is a good deal of wood, both natural and planted, about the Mansion-house, which stands in a most delightful situation, about a mile from and in view of the sea, and within three miles of the great military road leading from Carlisle to Port-Patrick. A considerable rise may be expected upon the issue of the present leases, greatest part of which expire at Whitsunday 1785. Great part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands. The tenants are valued.

For further particulars, apply to Mr William Keith accomptant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or Matthew Buchanan, or John Smith writers in Kirkcudbright. Mr Paterson of Dunjop, in the neighbourhood, will shew the lands, and Mr Keith has power to sell by private bargain.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 15th of December 1784, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

The Following LANDS and ESTATE which belonged to WILLIAM MACFARLANE of Macfarlane, and Jon's Macfarlane his eldest son, in the following lots, viz.

Lot I.—The Lands and Barony of ARROCHAR, comprehending the Lands of Nether Arrochar, lying in the parish of Arrochar and Shire of Dumbarton; as also, the Forty Shilling Lands of TULLICHENTAU, lying in the parish of Lufs and said shire.

The proven rent, after all deductions, is 662 l. 5 s. 4 d. 11-12ths.

And the proven value of these lands, being twenty-five years purchase of the rental, is L. 16,536 15 2 11-12ths.

And the proven value of the extensive and thriving woods upon these lands is 3,203 0 0

Upset-price of Lot I. L. 19,739 15 2 11-12ths. The barony of Arrochar is held of the Crown, and stands rated in the valuation-books of the county at the sum of 734 l. 14 s. 2 d. The lands of Tullichentau are held of Sir James Colquhoun of Lufs. The woods upon this estate are very extensive, and have risen considerably in value since the proof was taken, which is about four years ago.

Upon one farm alone there is a rise of rent of 40 l. 17 s. 2 d. 6-12ths, at Whitsunday 1785; and upon another farm there is a rise of 15 l. 8 s. 6 d. at Whitsunday 1787; neither of which make part of the proven rental. Considerable rises are expected upon other farms, the leases of some of which have expired since the sequestration, and the leases of many others are very near at an end.

This estate is of a very considerable extent, being about 16 or 17 miles in length along the Banks of Lochlomond.—It's breadth is various; at some parts it is five and six miles, bounded by the shires of Perth, Stirling, and Argyle. There are four small islands in Lochlomond, belonging to the estate, on which there is a good deal of barren timber.

Upon the estate there is a neat convenient mansion house and garden, with a complete set of office-houses lately built, consisting of a large stable, with 12 stalls and hay-loft, a large barn, byre, gardener's house, coach-house, &c. all slated, and pleasantly situated near the head, and within a gun shot of Lochlong, a large salt water loch, or arm of the sea, abounding in every kind of white-fish, shell-fish, salmon, flounders, mackerell, and herrings.

There is roe, buck, hart, tarmachan, blackcock, and other game on the estate, which run free or six miles along the shore of this loch.

The mansion-house is distant from Inverary 21 miles, and the like distance from Dumbarton, the King's military highway running near it, and through the whole estate, and the post passes three times a week and repasses as often from those towns.

The tenants are valued and exhausted, so that there can be no augmentation of stipend.

By act of Parliament, the proprietor is entitled to keep a weekly market ever Wednesday at Inverach, four free fairs there, and one at Tarbat yearly.

Lot II.—The Lands of BURNHOUSES, lying in the parish of Eccles and shire of Berwick.

The free proven rental of these lands, after all deductions, is 631. 5s. The proven value of this lot, at twenty-two years purchase of the free rent, is 1501 l. 10 s.

The lands are held of a subject superior.

Lot III.—The Lands of BAILTAW and HUNTFIELD, lying in the parish of Libberton and shire of Lanark.

The free proven rental of these lands, after deducting one-fifth of the rent of Baitaws, to the tenants of which there is no right, amounts to 71 l. 3 s. 10 d. 8-12ths.

The proven value of the lands, at twenty-two years purchase of free rent, is L. 1566 5 6 8-12ths.

The free teind of Baitaws is 7 l. 14 s. 8 d. which at the proven value of five years purchase, is 38 13 4

Upset price of Lot III. L. 1604 18 10 8-12ths

The lands are held of a subject superior. There is a good mansion-house, with commodious office-houses upon the lands of Huntfield.

The articles of sale and title-deeds of the different lands may be seen at the office of Mr Bruce, deputy-clerk of Session. Copies of the proven rental may be got from Francis and John Andersons, writers to the Signet; to whom, or to William Macewan, the factor on the estates, persons wishing to be informed of further particulars may apply.

EAST LOTHIAN.

To be LET for such a number as can be agreed on, not exceeding twenty-one.

THE Wester Farm of MEIKLE PINKERTON, and the farm of OXWELLMAINS, both in the parish of Dunbar.

The entry to the houses, yards, and pasture ground to be at Whitsunday 1785, and to the arable land at the separation from the ground of the crop of corn of that year.

These Farms are well known to be of the best soil and quality, and have many conveniences; such as a command of sea-ware, plenty of lime-stone, and ready corn-markers.

Proposals may be given in to William Ker of Gathelaw, commissioner to his Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, or to Robert Tait, his Grace's chamberlain, at Broomhall.

All offers and proposals to be kept secret.

Lands in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright,

TO be SOLD, within the King's Arms Inn, DUMFRIES, on Friday the 15th day of October 1785, between the hours of six and seven afternoon.

The Estate of CORSOCK, in the parish of Parton and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of upwards of two thousand three hundred acres, with the Superiority of the Lands of Craichie.

The Estate holds of the Crown, and affords a freehold qualification in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and is valued at 221 l. 5 s. Sterling. If the Estate does not sell in *cumulo*, it will be exposed in the following lots.

LOT I. MARNHOUL, Upper and Nether AUCHINVEYS, rented at 45 l.

LOT II. BLACKARVIE, as possessed by Samuel Douglas, rented at 39 l.

LOT III. IRONMANNOCK, as possessed by John Lock, rented at 33 l. 10 s.

LOT IV. The Mains of CORSOCK, comprehending the Lands called the Loch of Corsock, with the Mill, Mill Lands, Maltures, and Sequels; and the Superiority of this lot, and of lots 1st, 2d, and 3d, and the lands of Craichie, rented at 103 l. 15 s.

On lot 4th is the mansion-house of Corsock, lying on the water of Urr, and a thriving wood fit for setting, valued at 500 l. The lands in this lot are all well inclosed, and subdivided with sufficient stone dykes, and are very improvable. The Loch of Corsock, consisting of twenty-one acres, may be drained at a small expence, and converted into good arable and meadow land; and there are appearances of marble in the loch, which will be a fund of improvement to the whole estate.

The tenants are valued, and a decret of sale obtained, which will be conveyed to the purchasers.

If lots 1st, 2d, and 3d, are sold separately, the purchasers will hold feu of the purchaser of lot 4th, for payment of one shilling of feu-duty yearly, with a duplication at the entry of each heir, or singular successor.

If lot 1st does not sell in *cumulo*, it will, if purchasers incline, be sold in three parcels, viz.

Parcel 1st, Marnhoul, rented at L. 11 0 0

Parcel 2d, Upper Auchinvey, rented at 14 0 0

Parcel 3d, Nether Auchinvey, rented at 10 0 0

To be held feu as above, of the purchaser of lot 4th.

Part of the lands are out of lease, and the whole will be so at Whitsunday 1785; and being let when the prices of cattle were very low, a considerable rise may be expected.

The progress of writing, conditions of sale, plan, and measurement of the lands, to be seen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the signet, to whom persons inclining to purchase may apply for further information.

Patrick McGeorge at Mains of Corsock, will show the lands.

A considerable part of the price will fall to be retained by the purchaser of the estate, if sold in *cumulo*, or with the purchaser of lot 4th, if sold separately.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 13th day of December 1784, betwixt the hours of four and eight in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the hills.

The Lands and Estate of KILGRASTOWN, which pertained to the deceased John Craigie of Kilgrastown, lying in the parishes of Dumbarrie, Dron, and Abernethy, and shire of Perth.

This estate consists of 1754 acres 1 rood and 31 falls, all conveniently and pleasantly situated within a few miles of the town of Perth, and the late proprietor beautified the place with extensive plantations and policies. There is a commodious Dwelling-house upon the estate, which is within three miles of the town of Perth, and about a quarter of a mile west from the Bridge of Earn; and there are a complete set of offices lately built thereon.

The yearly proven rent of the estate, after deduction of the feu-duties, public burdens, and the valued teind of such parts of the estate as lie in the parishes of Dron and Dumbarrie, out of which last the stipends to the ministers of Dron and Dumbarrie fall to be paid, is, L. 1275 14 8 11-12ths

Which valued at twenty-five years purchase, extends to L. 31,669 3 3 10-12ths

Being the upset-price of the estate.

This estate will be exposed in whole, or in the following Lots, viz. Lot I. The Lands of KILGRASTOWN, whereon the mansion-house and offices stand, and part of the lands of KINTULLO, lying within the parish of Dumbarrie, and upon the west side of the turnpike-road leading from Perth to Kinross; pleasantly situated along the south side of the water of Earn, immediately to the west of the bridge of Earn, and are all inclosed and subdivided. The tenants houses are in good order; the soil is of a rich quality, and the grounds are in excellent good condition. This part of the estate consists of 574 acres 3 roods and 17 falls, part whereof is agreeably laid out in woods and plantations, which are in a healthy and thriving condition.—Part of this lot is held of a subject superior; but there is a sufficiency of valuation to entitle to vote for a member of Parliament.

Lot II. That part of the Lands of Kintullo, Broomfolds, Clayton, and others, with the salmon fishing upon the water of Earn, lying in the parish of Dumbarrie, and upon the east side of the turnpike road leading from Perth to Kinross.—These lands consist of 304 acres, 2 roods, 34 falls, and lie pleasantly along the south side of the water of Earn, immediately to the east of the Bridge of Earn, and are all inclosed and subdivided. The tenants houses are all in good condition, and the soil is of a rich quality. They hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election for the county of Perth. Part of these lands is also beautifully laid out in woods and plantations, which are in a very thriving condition.

Lot III. The Lands of Kirkportie, Meikle Fildies, and Clockridgstone, lying contiguous within the parish of Dron, and consisting of 676 acres 1 rood and 36 falls; 264 acres 3 roods and 9 falls whereof have been planted in the view of building a Mansion-house upon this part of the estate. These plantations are in high order. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Cess-books of the county at 260 l. Scots.

Lot IV. The Lands of Halltown, with the fishing of Cordon, upon the water of Earn, lying within the parish of Abernethy, and in the neighbourhood of the lands of Kirkportie, &c. above mentioned. This lot consists of 61 acres 2 roods and 21 falls; and likewise holds of a subject superior.

These two lots of the estate last mentioned, are situated within 4 miles of the town of Perth, and two miles of the bridge of Earn. The upset price of each lot will be mentioned in a future advertisement.

The articles of roup are to be seen at the office of Mr John Callander, Deputy-Clerk of Session; and the progress of whits, rentals, and plans of the estate, will be shown by William Lumfden, clerk to the signet. John Rutherford, jun. writer in Perth, the present factor, will also shew the estate; and William Chalmers at Kilgrastown, will show the grounds.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of DAVID and THOMAS MILLER merchants in St Andrews, are requested to meet within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 8th day of October next, at twelve o'clock noon. And, as a state of their affairs, with an offer to compound, will be laid before the meeting, it is hoped the whole creditors will attend, either by themselves, or doers fully authorised to act.

By Authority of the Court of Session.

TO be Sold by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 1st day of December next, between the hours of four and five afternoon.

The LANDS of WESTER RYND, lying in the parish of Rynd and county of Perth, the proven rent whereof, after all deductions, is 165 l. 6 s. and the upset price is appointed to be 4132 l. 10 s. Sterling, being 25 years purchase of said rent. They consist of about 200 acres Scots measure, and give a freehold qualification.

This estate is situate upon the river Earn, about one mile above its junction with the Tay, and as much below the bridge of Earn, and is distant about three computed miles from the town of Perth, to which there is easy communication by good roads, or by the river, which is navigable by vessels of considerable burden for some miles above these lands.

The greatest part of the estate is surrounded by the river Earn, which forms a peninsula, containing about 100 acres, upon the neck whereof is situated a neat and commodious Mansion-house adjoining, whereto are office-houses, dove-cot, garden, and two large orchards, well stored with fruit trees of various kinds, and of the best qualities.—The house and orchards are well sheltered with barren planting, which, with the timber upon the banks of the river, consisting chiefly of oak, ash, and remarkably fine Laburnums, are very valuable.

Within the bounds of the estate are four Salmon-fishings, presently very low rented. The grounds are also low set, paying at present only about 16 shillings per acre; whereas the Lands in the neighbourhood, though of no better quality, give from 35 to 40 shillings per acre.

The purchaser may have immediate access to the mansion house, &c. and about 30 acres of the land; and a considerable part of the price may remain in his hands.

For further particulars, enquire of John Young, junior, writer in Edinburgh.

LANDS in DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the King's Arms Tavern, Dumfries, upon Wednesday the 13th day of October 1784, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

The following Parts of the Lands and Estate of MAXWELTON, belonging to Sir Robert Laurie of Maxwelton, Bart. in the last after mentioned:

LOT I.

The Two Merks Lands of CASTLEFAIRN, which are of considerable extent, partly arable, and the remainder excellent pasture. These lands are under a lease, which expires at Whitsunday 1793. The yearly rent of them, including converted casualties and services, is 84 l. 9 s. 10 d.

Lot II.—The Lands of BALLENNIE, which are mostly sheep pasture, but contain some arable ground. The lease of these lands expires at Whitsunday 1787. The yearly rent of them, including converted services and casualties, is 49 l. 5 s. 10 d.

There is some ash wood upon these lands.

Lot III.—The Lands of GORDISTON or GORDONSTON, being partly arable and partly pasture grounds. The lease of these lands is current till Whitsunday 1799, and the yearly rent of them, including converted services, is 39 l. 7 s.

Lot IV.—The Two Merks Lands of CRAIGENVEY, and One Merk Land of BLACKMERK, being partly arable and partly pasture grounds.—The tack of these lands expires at Whitsunday next, 1785. The present rent, including converted casualties, is 42 l. 15 s. 10 d.

N. B. The tenant, over and above the rent, pays all public burdens.

Lot V.—The Lands of HILL, under lease, current till Whitsunday 1793; the rent whereof, including converted services and casualties, is 46 l. 19 s. 4 d.

The Lands of BURNFOT, adjoining to the said lands of Hill, the present rent whereof is 26 l.

N. B. The lands of Burnfoot are possessed by the tenant of Hill from year to year, without any lease. They were formerly set at 42 l. of rent.

The Mill and Mill Lands of Gillingpoch, commonly called GAPP-POCH MILL, possessed from year to year without any lease. The present rent, including converted casualties, is 18 l. 15 s.

N. B. The lands of Hill, Burnfoot, and mill lands of Gappoch, allie contiguous, and contain a good deal of valuable arable land, and remarkably good pasture and meadow grounds.

Lot VI.—The Lands of AUCHINSTROAN and STRANSHALLOCH, being mostly sheep pasture. These lands are under a lease, current till Whitsunday 1799. The yearly rent of them is 65 l. 3 s. 9 d.

Lot VII.—The Lands of CRAIGLIRRIAN, being also a sheep farm. These lands are under a lease, current till Whitsunday 1797. They are let along with the lands of Laggan at a *cumulo* rent of 121 l. 18 s.; the proportion whereof corresponding to Craighirrian, is supposed to be about 40 l.

Lot VIII.—The Two Merks Lands of DRUMLOFF. This is also a sheep farm, and is under a lease, current till Whitsunday 1787. The present rent, including converted services and casualties, is 36 l. 11 s.

Lot IX.—The Two and a Half Merks Lands of LITTLE DIBBONS and MARTOUR, and Two Merks Lands of MEIKLE DIBBONS. These lands are under lease, current till Whitsunday 1786, at the yearly rent of 53 l.

Lot X.—The Lands of MEIKLE and LITTLE LAGGANS. These lands are partly arable, the remainder good cattle pasture, and there is some wood upon them. They are set along with Craighirrian upon a lease, current till Whitsunday 1797, at a *cumulo* rent; the proportion whereof corresponding to Laggans is supposed to be about 81 l. 18 s.

Lot XI.—The Lands of BRECKENSIDE, under a lease, current till Whitsunday 1789; the rent whereof, including converted services and casualties, is 38 l. 14 s. 6 d.

The Lands of BANKHEAD, under a lease, current till Whitsunday 1792. The rent, including services, is 37 l. 1 s.

The lands of Breckenfide and Bankhead consist partly of arable and partly of pasture grounds.

Lot XII.—The Lands of DARDARROCH, consisting of very good arable land and excellent pasture. There is a very fine rising wood upon these lands, which, when last cut, about seventeen years ago, sold for a considerable sum. The wood at present needs to be thinned, so that the purchaser may expect an immediate return of money from the woodings, without hurting the wood. These lands are under a lease; the rent, including converted services and casualties, is 44 l. 6 s. 6 d.

Lot XIII.—The Lands of WALLACETOWN and FLEUGHLARG, which consist of very good arable and pasture grounds. These lands are let separately for four years from Whitsunday 1782; the lands of Wallacetown at the rent of 12 l. and the lands of Fleughlurg at the rent of 38 l.

All the above lands lie in the parish of Glencairn, except the lands of Craighenvey and Blackmark, contained in Lot 4th, which lie in the parish of Duifcore, and county of Dumfries. The lands in general are well inclosed, and some of them subdivided.

The lands of Gordonston, being Lot 3d, the lands of Breckenfide, contained in Lot 11th, the lands of Dardarroch, being Lot 12th, and the lands of Wallacetown, in Lot 13th, are holden blench of the Crown.

The lands contained in Lots 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 13th, are holden of subjects superior.

The estate is valued in *cumulo*, so the valuation of each particular lot cannot at present be mentioned. The tenants of the whole lands are valued, and the proprietor has right to them.

The lands will be sold either in larger or smaller lots than those above mentioned, as may be agreed upon.

The rental of the lands is in the hands of Commissary Goldie at Dumfries; a copy of it, with the current leases and title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, and the articles of sale, are in the hands of William Campbell writer to the signet, to whom any person inclining to purchase may apply for further particulars. The tenants will show the lands.